

ordinary wooden feet be terminated by a truncated cone of glass inverted, or be closely encircled by a zone of the same material several inches broad and having its external surface convex, the desired end, total exemption from annoyance, will be attained. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the bed-furniture must not be in contact with any part of the room, or with the glass feet or zones.

In hot climates, where noxious animals of various kinds swarm, security during the hours of repose in bed from many species, which, though unable to fly or leap, can walk with facility upon a vertical surface of clean glass, may be effected by placing the feet of beds, guarded in the manner above described, in shallow vessels of any convenient size, shape and material containing finely pulverized chalk, gypsum, flour of wheat, or other dry substances reduced to an almost impalpable powder; the minute particles by their attachment to the climbing apparatus completely preventing its adhesion to the glass. The success of this plan depends upon the substances employed being thoroughly well comminuted and kept free from moisture.

I may mention, in conclusion, that a scientific friend of mine has recently caused the proposed method of affording security from the bed-bug to be carried into effect, and the parties for whose benefit the experiment was made affirm that it succeeds perfectly. In one instance only it appeared to fail, but the cause was soon detected; part of the drapery of the bed was found to be in contact with the floor of the room, and up this the bugs had evidently climbed, for, when the intruders were secured and the drapery was removed, all further attempts of this noisome insect to obtain access to the bed were unavailing. Of course when beds are infested with bugs they must be taken down, and recourse must be had to the most approved means of exterminating the vermin, such as stoving, scouring, washing, &c., before the glass protectors can be applied with advantage.

Notice of an English locality for Helix revelata, Ferussac.

Helix revelata was added to the British fauna by Professor Forbes, who discovered it near Doyle's Monument in Guernsey. Specimens from that place and from the adjacent islet of Lihou, the donation of Mr. Lukis, are preserved in the British Museum. In Pfeiffer's Monograph the island of Jersey is stated as a habitat, but without the citation of any authority. In June 1847 I met with this shell under stones on the top of a bank upon the down crowning a cliff near the harbour of Rozel, and looking towards the coast of France. Mr. William Thompson (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1840), when comparing the Irish species of land and freshwater mollusca with those of Great Britain, laid some stress on the circumstance that *Helix aperta* and *H. revelata* had never been found in Great Britain, but only in the island of Guernsey. I have now the good fortune to announce the interesting fact of the occurrence of the latter shell in England. The discovery is due to my son, Mr. Arthur E. Benson, who on the 16th instant brought in a depilated specimen which he

obtained under a stone on the peninsula of the castle of Pendennis, near Falmouth, and which an examination with the description and a specimen from Rozel showed to belong to the same species. A renewed search presented him on the following day with other specimens, two of which were in a living state, and their epidermis was provided with the short, rigid, sparse hairs observable in the normal state of the shell. At Pendennis the species is procured, as in Jersey, under stones on an open down, and not in shady places among nettles, as in Guernsey. It is worthy of notice that the geological structure of the neighbourhood of the new habitat corresponds with that of the Channel Islands and Brittany, and that the tract also presents a botanical similarity, *Tamarix Gallica* being an abundant product of the cliffs overhanging the sea.

The island of Jersey may be recorded as another British station for *Helix Pisana*, which is confined to so few localities in Cornwall, Wales and Ireland. The species is abundant on thistles by the sea-shore between St. Helier's and St. Aubin's.

Falmouth, Cornwall, Oct. 18, 1848.

W. H. BENSON.

P.S. Mr. Alder, to whom I forwarded an example, informs me that a specimen of *H. revelata* was found by Mr. Bellamy near Megavissey (between Falmouth and Plymouth), that it was exhibited in 1841 at the Meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, and was published in Mr. Couch's 'Cornish Fauna'; also that Mr. W. P. Cocks had in 1846 found a live shell at Pendennis, where Mr. Alder in June 1847 searched without success. Including empty, crushed, and broken shells, Mr. A. Benson has taken thirty specimens, of which two, recently crushed with the enclosed animal, were left on the ground, and nineteen were brought in alive. The largest specimens are seven millimetres in greatest diameter (Pfeiffer gives the same measurement). My best Jersey specimen exceeds this size by half a millimetre.

Although I was mistaken in concluding from Pfeiffer's omission of an English habitat that the animal had not been taken in this country, yet its recent capture at Pendennis, where it is not confined to a single spot, satisfactorily corroborates the evidence of its claim, hitherto resting on two solitary specimens, to be considered a native of England.

W. H. B.

Oct. 25, 1848.

COLOSSAL BONES OF THE IGUANODON.

Dr. Mantell has recently obtained from the Wealden of the south-east of England several portions of femora and tibiae of the Iguanodon more colossal than any hitherto discovered. The *shaft* of a thigh-bone is twenty-eight inches in circumference, exceeding by several inches the largest in the British Museum, and requiring even longer condyles than the gigantic distal extremity of a femur of the Iguanodon in the possession of a collector at Hastings. The medullary cavity is so capacious that the hand and arm might be thrust into it.